

OFFICIAL GAZETTE



GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

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Finance (Revenue) Department

Notification

Fin(Rev)/2-36/AR/Part/1/69

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Section 8 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964 (4 of 1964) and in supersession of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu Notification No. Fin(Rev)/2-36/AR/Part/1/70 dated 15-12-1970 (hereinafter referred to as the Earlier Notification) the Administrator Goa, Daman and Diu hereby directs that the tax payable in respect of the goods specified below shall be levied on the taxable turnover at the first point of sale, namely:—

- (1) Edible oils.
- (2) Kerosene.
- (3) Karanj oil.

Provided, however, that in respect of stock of any of the above goods held by a registered dealer on the date of coming into force of the present Notification, the tax shall be levied on the first sale thereof by such dealer.

Provided, further, that in case tax is already paid on first sale of any of the goods under Earlier Notification or under Government Notification No. Fin(Rev)/2-36/AR/5385 dated 24-12-1966, no tax shall be payable on subsequent sale of the same goods on coming into force of this Notification.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Puran Singh, Finance Secretary.

Panaji, 20th January, 1971.

Law and Judicial Department

Notification

LD/66/71-A

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (Validation of Proceedings) Act, 1971 (37 of 1971) which was recently passed by the Parliament and assented to

by the President of India is hereby published for the general information of public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary.

Panaji, 30th September, 1971.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (Validation of Proceedings) Act, 1971

AN

ACT

to provide for validation of certain proceedings in relation to direct taxes and for matters connected therewith.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Central Board of Direct Taxes (Validation of Proceedings) Act, 1971.

2. **Validation of certain proceedings.**—Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or any other authority, no approval, declaration, determination, recognition, direction, instruction, notification, order or rule, or other thing or action given, made, granted, issued, done or taken or purporting to have been given, made, granted, issued, done or taken by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, in the exercise of the powers or the performance of the duties entrusted to it by the Central Government or by or under any law (not being the Estate Duty Act, 1953) shall be deemed to be invalid or ever to have been invalid by reason only of the fact that such approval, declaration, determination, recognition, direction, instruction, notification, order, rule, thing or action was given, made, granted, issued, done or taken by the Chairman and other members of the said Board, either singly or jointly, without having been validly entrusted with the powers or duties in that behalf in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid 1963-Act or the rules made thereunder, and accordingly—

54 of 1963.

34 of 1953.

(a) all acts, proceedings or things done or taken in pursuance of such approval, declaration, determination, recognition, direction, instruction, noti-

fication, order, rule, thing or action shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be, and to have always been, done or taken in accordance with law; and

(b) no suit or other proceeding shall be instituted or continued against the Government or any person or authority whatsoever on the ground that any such act, proceeding or thing was not done or taken in accordance with law.

Notification

LD/70/71

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1971 (39 of 1971) which was recently passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India is hereby published for the general information of Public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 5th October, 1971.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1971

AN

ACT

further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1971.

2. **Amendment of section 2.**—In section 2 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after clause (a), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

‘Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, “pisciculture” includes the development of fisheries, both inland and marine, catching of fish and all activities connected therewith or incidental thereto;’.

3. **Amendment of section 20.**—In section 20 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(bb) borrow money from the Reserve Bank out of the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund established under section 46A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934”;

2 of 1934.

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words, brackets and letters “and outstanding under clauses (b) and (c) of that sub-section”, the words, brackets and letters “and outstanding under clauses (b), (bb) and (c) of that sub-section” shall be substituted.

4. **Consequential amendment of Act 2 of 1934.**—In section 46A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, in sub-section (2), after clause (d) and before the *Explanation*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(e) the making to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation of loans and advances repayable on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding twenty years from the date of making such loan or advance.”.

Local Self Government Department

Notification

3-111-71-LSG

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 308 read with section 143, 265, 266 and 323 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act 1968 (No. 7 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby makes the following Model Bye-laws and publish the same for the guidance of the Municipal Councils.

Short title.—These Bye-laws may be called the Carrying on Trades and Operations and Keeping of Articles Bye-laws, 1971:

Definitions.—In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

(i) “Act” means the Goa, Daman & Diu Municipalities Act, 1968;

(ii) “Licensee” means a person to whom a licence has been granted under these bye-laws and includes a person nominated by the licensee in the licence as a person in charge of the trade, occupation or article in his absence to carry on such trade or occupation or keep such articles;

(iii) “Licensed premises” means the premises in respect of which a licence has been granted under these bye-laws;

(iv) “Manager” means the Person under whose authority or control or for whose profit a trade or occupation is carried on or articles are kept, whether such person is an owner of the business or agent in-charge thereof;

(v) “Schedule” means a schedule appended to these bye-laws.

Bye-law 1. (1) No person shall, except under and in accordance with the conditions of the licence granted under these bye-laws,—

(a) keep or allow to be kept in or upon any premises in the municipal area any of the articles specified in Schedule A;

(b) keep or allow to be kept in or upon any premises in the municipal area any of the articles specified in Schedule B, exceeding at any one time the respective maximum quantities specified opposite such articles in the said Schedule;

(c) keep or allow to be kept in or upon any premises in the municipal area for sale or for purposes other than domestic use any of the articles specified in Schedule C;

(d) use any premises in the municipal area for any of the purposes specified in Schedule D.

(2) (i) The licence to be granted under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) above shall be in Form 'A' appended hereto;

(ii) The licence to be granted under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) above shall be in Form 'B' appended hereto;

(iii) The licence to be granted under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) above shall be in Form 'C' appended hereto;

(iv) The licence to be granted under sub-clause (d) of clause (1) above shall be in Form 'D' appended hereto.

Bye-law 2. The owner or occupier or the Manager of every premises used for the aforesaid purposes or used for keeping any of the aforesaid articles shall, within 30 days of the date on which these bye-laws come into force, apply to the Chief Officer for a licence in respect of such premises.

Bye-law 3. The Chief Officer may grant or refuse to grant the licence applied for. If the licence is refused, the reasons for refusal shall be stated in the order of refusal.

Bye-law 4. Appeal against the decision of the Chief Officer refusing a licence may be made within 60 days from the date of the receipt of the order of refusal.

Bye-law 5. Every such licence shall expire at the end of the official year i. e. 31st March.

Bye-law 6. The fee chargeable for licence in respect of an article or for purposes shown in column (1) of each Schedules A, B, C, D, shall be as shown in column 2 of each such Schedule against the item concerned.

Bye-law 7. All licence fees are annual fees for the official year i. e. 1st April to 31st March.

Bye-law 8. Every application for a licence shall be addressed to the Chief Officer.

Bye-law 9. Every person, applying to the Chief Officer, shall submit an application in writing, and shall also, if so required by the Chief Officer, furnish a plan of the premises and state the use to which the same are intended to be put and such other details including the particulars of the premises and such/other particular information in writing as may be called for with reference to the premises.

Bye-law 10. The premises intended to be used for keeping any of the articles specified in Schedule A, B or C or for any of the purposes specified in Schedule D shall not be situated within a distance of 182.88 or 274.32 or 452.2 metres from the residential premises, as the Chief Officer may determine in each case, having regard to the kind of article for keeping which, or the purpose for which, the premises are intended to be used: Provided that the distance so determined by the Chief Officer shall be the same by whomsoever the premises are intended to be so used.

Bye-law 11. Subject to the succeeding bye-laws —

(i) the conditions of a licence in Form A shall be as specified in that form;

(ii) the conditions of a licence in Form B shall be as specified in that form: Provided that in the case of a licence granted for keeping celluloid or celluloid goods, in addition to conditions 1 to 25 of this form, the condition as specified in bye-law 38 shall also apply;

(iii) the conditions of a licence in Form C shall be as specified in that form: Provided that conditions 23 to 26 shall not apply to the keeping of firewood, timber, hay, grass (dry), fodder, bones, kerosene oil, hides or skins but the conditions as specified in bye-laws 33 to 37 as the case may be, shall apply to any such articles.

Bye-law 12. Subject to bye-laws 14 to 32 both inclusive, the conditions of licence in Form D shall be as specified in that form.

Bye-law 13. Any of the powers, duties or functions, conferred or imposed upon and also vested in the Chief Officer by any of these bye-laws may be exercised or discharged under the Chief Officer's control by any other Municipal officer whom the Chief Officer empowers in writing in this behalf.

Bye-law 14. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used as a manufactory of snuff, lac or shellac shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely: —

(i) Such part of premises as is used for the manufacture of snuff, lac or shellac shall not abut immediately on any public lane or street or any place of public resort.

(ii) No premises or part thereof used for such purpose shall be constructed of inflammable materials. In every such premises, provision for free ventilation and light shall be made to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer.

(iii) Every furnace of fire place shall be so constructed as to enable all smoke, fumes, vapours or other offensive gases to be carried away into the external air by suitable and efficient chimneys or outlets sufficiently high as not to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood. A furnace or fireplace shall be deemed to be constructed in accordance with the above condition, if just over the furnace or fire place there is an arch with a hole in the middle, of not less than 12 inches diameter, from which a chimney is constructed to a height not less than 3 feet above the roof of surrounding buildings.

(iv) The Manager shall also adopt such other measures as may be required by the Municipal Chief Officer for the prevention of all nuisance by smoke, gas, vapour, fumes, dust or other impurities.

(v) No person shall spit in such premises except in such receptacles or places as are provided for such purpose.

Bye-law 15. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for manufacturing or preparing by any process whatever bricks, pottery or lime shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely: —

Every Manager —

(i) shall at all times adopt and cause to be maintained in good order and efficient action upon such premises all such means and appliances as

the Chief Officer may from time to time require for the purpose of preventing any injury to any workman employed therein or preventing, abating or minimising any nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood or to the public;

(ii) shall not at any time cause any excavations to be made in any part of such premises for removing earth, clay, etc., for making bricks, tiles, pottery or lime or for any other purpose;

(iii) shall not permit or cause or suffer any cinders, ashes, bricks, stone, rubbish, dust, filth or other matter to be thrown or placed or suffer to be thrown or placed into on or in any river, stream, watercourse, well, tank, street, or any other place so as to cause mischief or annoyance to the public;

(iv) shall not without the written permission of the Chief Officer light the kiln or cause or suffer to be lighted except between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.;

(v) shall provide a water pipe on the spot within 15.24 metres of the kiln.

Bye-law 16. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for boiling or storing offal, blood, bones or melting tallow or sulphur or for soap making or preparing camphor, catgut, fat, glue or for candle making, shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The Manager shall—

(i) cause all refuse, fragments of animals or other matter which have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of such premises to be collected and deposited in suitable non-absorbent and impervious receptacles provided with tight fitting covers to the satisfaction of the Municipal Chief Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from such premises at least once in every 24 hours and disposed of in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer;

(ii) cause the interior and exterior of every boiling pan and of every cask, tank, vat, pan, trough, bench, table, tub, vessel or utensil or other receptacle upon such premises to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary and at least once at the close of every working day and shall prevent any accumulation of filth in or upon such cask, tank, vat, pan, trough, bench, table, tub, vessel or utensil or other receptacles;

(iii) cause all materials which have been received on such premises and which are not required for immediate use in his trade to be kept in such manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(iv) adopt and shall cause to be maintained all times in good order and efficient action all such means and appliances provided for rendering innocuous all gas, vapour, fumes or dust emitted during any trade process either from the articles operated upon or from the contents of any cask, tank, vat, pan, trough or other receptacle upon such premises;

(v) cause every part of the internal surface of the wall of every building and every floor and pavement upon such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorp-

tion therein of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall thereon;

(vi) provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(vii) cause liquid refuse before it is discharged into a public drain to be cooled in such manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom; and he shall not let or cause to be let into a public drain any greasy or oily matter;

(viii) adopt such practical means as may be approved by the Chief Officer for the prevention of all nuisance by the smoke from any chimney or other place connected with such premises;

(ix) at all times adopt and cause to be maintained in good order and efficient action upon such premises all such means and appliances as the Chief Officer may from time to time require for the purpose of preventing any injury to any person employed therein, or preventing, abating or minimising any nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood or to the public.

(2) No Manager shall keep or stable, permanently or temporarily, any dog, cattle or other animal in or on any part of the premises.

Bye-law 17. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for manufacturing or preparing by any process whatever fireworks, gun-powder, matches, sulphur, saltpetre, chlorate mixture, fulminate of mercury, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, nitro-compound or nitro-mixture or gas shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The Manager—

(i) shall not use any premises for any of the purposes mentioned above—

(a) unless it is constructed of masonry or of such other durable material as may be approved by the Chief Officer; and

(b) unless every part thereof is constructed of non-inflammable material;

(ii) shall cause the flooring of every part of such premises to be paved or otherwise made impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer and such flooring shall be kept at all times in good order and repair;

(iii) shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(iv) shall adopt the best practical means of rendering innocuous all gas, vapour, fumes, dust or other impurities arising from any source in such premises;

(v) shall provide in such premises suitable means and appliances to combat any outbreak of fire;

(vi) shall not, in or on such premises,—

(a) light or permit the lighting of any fire,

(b) use or permit the use of any naked light, or

(c) smoke or permit smoking;

(vii) shall at all times adopt and cause to be maintained in good order and efficient action upon such premises all such means and appliances as the Chief Officer may from time to time require for the purpose of preventing any injury to any workman employed therein or preventing, abating or minimising any nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood or to the public;

(viii) shall provide in such premises such means of escape in case of outbreak of fire as may be approved by the Chief Officer;

(ix) shall not take or permit any person to take his meals in such premises.

(2) No person entering such premises shall carry on his person any matches or other lighting appliance, not shall the licensee permit any person carrying matches or other lighting appliance on his person to enter such premises.

Bye-law 18. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for the manufacture of hides, skin, leather or leather goods shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The Manager shall—

(i) cause all hair, fleshing and refuse fragments of skin or other matter detached from any hide or butt to be collected and place in a suitable part of such premises to await removal therefrom. He shall cause all scraps of animal matter to be collected and kept in suitable water-tight non-absorbent receptacles properly covered and shall be emptied at least once in every twenty-four hours and finally dispose of in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer;

(ii) cause the hair, fleshing and refuse fragments of skin or other matter detached from any hide or butt which have been so collected and which are not intended to be subjected to any further trade process upon such premises to be removed therefrom at least once in every twenty-four hours and to be disposed of in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer;

(iii) cause every beam, table, bench, knife, hammer or other implement or apparatus used upon such premises for the purpose of unhairing, fleshing, rounding, scudding, or stalling any hide or butt or in any other process of his trade to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary and shall prevent any accumulation of filth or refuse upon such beam, table, bench, knife, hammer or other implement or apparatus;

(iv) cause all waste lime which has been taken out of any pit upon such premises to be forthwith deposited in a suitable vessel or receptacle or in a properly constructed cart or carriage;

(v) cause every such vessel, receptacle, cart or carriage, when filled or loaded, to be properly covered in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia from the contents thereof;

(vi) cause all waste lime to be removed from such premises at least once in every twenty-four hours and disposed of in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer;

(vii) cause all filth which has been splashed upon any part of the internal surface of any wall

of any building upon such premises to be removed by scraping or by scrubbing with fresh lime or by other effectual means at least once a week or more often if so required by the Chief Officer;

(viii) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and ceiling of every building and every floor or pavement upon such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein or percolation therefrom of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon;

(ix) provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

(2) Nothing in the above conditions shall be deemed to apply to the keeping of the leather or skin properly tanned and dressed.

Bye-law 19. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for dying shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

The Manager shall—

(i) cause all materials which have been received upon such premises and which are not required for immediate use to be kept in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(ii) adopt and shall cause to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action all such means and appliances as are necessary for rendering innocuous all gas, vapour, fumes, dust or other impurities emitted during any trade process either from the articles operated upon or from the contents of any cask, tank, vat, pan, trough, vessel or utensil or other receptacle upon such premises;

(iii) cause every floor or pavement upon such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon;

(iv) cause the drying ground and all the ground surface of such premises to be kept smooth and free from hollows or inequalities so as to prevent any accumulation thereon of any liquid filth or refuse;

(v) provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action. He shall dispose of coloured refuse in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer and shall in no case let coloured refuse into any public drain without the written permission of the Chief Officer.

(vi) cause all refuse matter which may have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of the said premises to be collected and deposited in suitable air-tight non-absorbent covered receptacles to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from such premises at least twice in every twenty-four hours and deposited in the Municipal dust-bin;

(vii) not permit any stagnation of water in any unused dye pots or receptacles in such premises.

Bye-law 20. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for washing or drying wool or hair or preparing or manufacturing by any process cotton, cotton seed, cotton-refuse, horns, hoofs, rags, pitch, tar, tarpentine, hemp, flax cocoanut-fibres, jute, resin and spirit shall in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The Manager shall —

(i) cause all materials which have been received upon such premises and which are not required for immediate use to be kept in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent the emission of any noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(ii) adopt and shall cause to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action all such means and appliances for rendering innocuous all gas vapour, fumes or dust emitted during any process either from the articles operated on or from the contents of any cask, tank, vat, pan, trough or other receptacles upon such premises;

(iii) cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and every floor or pavement upon such premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein, or percolation therefrom of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fall or be deposited thereon;

(iv) provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(v) at all times apot and cause to be maintained in good order and efficient action upon such premises all such means and appliances as the Chief Officer may from time to time require for the purpose of preventing injury to any person employed therein or for preventing, abating or minimising any nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood or to the public or for combating any outbreak of fire;

(vi) cause all refuse or other matter which may have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of such premises to be collected and deposited in suitable water-tight non-absorbent covered receptacles or places to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from such premises at least twice in every twenty-four hours and shall be disposed of in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer.

(vii) not keep or stable, permanently or temporarily any dog, cattle or other animal in or on any part of such premises;

(viii) not, in or on such premises —

(a) light or permit the lighting of any fire;

(b) use or permit the use of any naked light;

Or

(c) smoke or permit smoking.

(2) No person entering such premises shall carry on his person any matches or other lighting appliance.

Bye-law 21. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for oil boiling or oil extracting shall, in addition to the conditions

referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

The Manager shall —

(i) cause all refuse or other matter which may have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of such premises to be collected and kept in suitable air-tight non-absorbent covered receptacle to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from such premises at least twice in every twenty-four hours and shall be disposed of in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer;

(ii) cause all materials which have been received on the said premises and which are not required for immediate use in his trade to be kept in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom;

(iii) provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(iv) adopt such practical means as shall be approved of by the Chief Officer for the prevention of all nuisance by smoke or other effluvia from any chimney or other place connected with such premises;

(v) cause the surroundings of the licensed premises to be paved or metalled and drained to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer;

(vi) cause all animals kept in connection with oil boiling or oil extracting to be properly housed in suitable places which have been tiled, paved and drained to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer;

(vii) adopt such practical measures as are necessary to prevent any nuisance caused by the noise from such premises. He shall not cause any such work to be worked between 6-30 p. m. and 5-30 a. m. without the written permission of the Chief Officer.

Bye-law 22. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for tanning shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

Every Manager —

(i) shall provide each tanning vat with a well fitting lid and shall have such lid kept at all times on the vat in such a way as effectually to close it, excepting only whilst hides are actually soaking in the vat;

(ii) shall cause all refuse taken from every tanning vat to be forthwith removed in a closed vessel to a Municipal Night Soil or Kutchra depot, with the necessary precautions against the emission of offensive smells therefrom on the way;

(iii) shall arrange for the covering of all hides spread out for drying between sunset and sunrise with grass or straw or such other material as may prevent the emission of stench therefrom;

(iv) shall not keep any tanned hides except in a shed open on at least one side and surrounded by an air-tight wall at least 1.83 metres in height and at least 3.05 metres distance from the open sides of the shed, with no buildings intervening.

Bye-law 23. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for manufac-

turing or preparing dyes shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely: —

Every Manager —

(i) shall cause all materials which have been received upon the said premises and which are not required for immediate use to be kept in such manner and in such situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(ii) shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapour emitted during any process either from the articles operated upon or from the contents of any cask, tank, vat, pan or other receptacles upon the said premises;

(iii) shall at the close of every working day cause the said premises to be thoroughly cleansed;

(iv) shall cause every floor or pavement upon the said premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereon;

(v) shall cause the drying ground and all the ground surface of the said premises to be kept smooth and free from hollows or inequalities so as to prevent any accumulation of liquid filth or refuse;

(vi) shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with the said premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(vii) shall cause all refuse or other matter which may have fallen or been deposited upon any part of the said premises to be collected and deposited in suitable receptacles or places to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer.

Bye-law 24. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for gilding or electro-plating shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely: —

(1) The Manager —

(i) shall cause such premises to be thoroughly cleaned as often as may be necessary and at least twice in every twenty-four hours and shall prevent any accumulation of filth or refuse therein;

(ii) shall cause all refuse or other matter which may have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of such premises to be collected and placed in suitable covered air-tight non-absorbent receptacles to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from such premises at least twice in every twenty-four hours and shall be disposed of in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer;

(iii) shall provide and shall cause every means of ventilation upon or in connection with such premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action so as to permit the escape of all gas, vapour, fumes, dust, or other impurities produced or generated in such premises;

(iv) shall provide and shall cause to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action all such means and appliances as are necessary for rendering innocuous all gas, vapour,

fumes, dust or other impurities emitted during any trade process either from the articles operated upon or from the contents of any receptacle upon such premises or from any source whatever connected with the trade;

(v) shall provide and shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(vi) shall at all times adopt and cause to be maintained in good order and efficient action upon such premises all such means and appliances as the Chief Officer may from time to time require for the prevention of inhalation of dust, dirt, gas, vapour, fumes or other impurities and for the purpose of preventing any injury to any person employed therein or preventing, abating or minimising any nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood or to the public.

(2) No such premises shall open into or on any thoroughfare or place of public resort.

Bye-law 25. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for power-loom shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely: —

(1) Every premises used for the purpose of conducting a power-loom trade shall be constructed of masonry or of such other durable materials as may be approved by the Chief Officer and no part thereof shall be constructed of inflammable materials.

(2) The Manager —

(i) shall cause the flooring or every part of such premises to be paved or otherwise made impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer and such flooring shall be kept at all times in good order and repair;

(ii) shall adopt such practicable measures as are necessary to prevent any nuisance caused by noise from such power-looms. No power-looms shall be worked between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5-30 a. m.;

(iii) shall not do or permit to be done in such premises any negligent act calculated to cause fire or otherwise endanger public safety;

(iv) shall at all times adopt and cause to be maintained in good order and efficient action upon such premises all such means and appliances, as the Chief Officer may from time to time require, for the purpose of preventing any injury to any workman employed therein or preventing, abating or minimising any nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood or to the public;

(v) shall cause all refuse or other matter which may have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of such premises to be collected and kept in suitable air-tight non-absorbent covered receptacles to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from such premises at least twice in every twenty-four hours and shall be disposed of in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer.

Bye law 26. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises for marking bidis shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in

bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely: —

(1) No Manager shall use any premises or permit any premises to be used for manufacturing or making bidis unless —

(a) such premises are constructed of masonry or such other durable materials as may be approved by the Chief Officer; and

(b) every part of such premises is constructed of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The Manager —

(i) shall provide separate accommodation for —

(a) the keeping of bidi leaves;

(b) the manufacture or making of bidies; and

(c) the keeping of biddies.

The accommodation provided in each case shall be such as may be considered by the Chief Officer to be suitable and adequate;

(ii) shall cause every part of the flooring of such premises to be paved or otherwise rendered impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer and such flooring and drains shall, at all times be kept in good order and repair;

(iii) shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(iv) shall provide suitable covered receptacles for the deposit of all refuse matter and such receptacles shall be emptied and thoroughly cleaned at least twice in every twenty-four hours;

(v) shall not cause or suffer any fire to be lighted in or on such premises. He shall not use or suffer to be used any naked lights on such premises nor shall permit any smoking therein.

(vi) shall cease to carry on the business on the occurrence of any loathsome, infective, contagious or dangerous disease in such premises and shall not resume the business, till the premises are completely free from disease or the infection or the contagious as the case may be;

(vii) shall not carry on such business if he is a leper or suffers from an open sore or any loathsome, infective or contagious disease;

(viii) shall not allow any leper or any person suffering from an open sore or any loathsome, infective or contagious disease to assist him in carrying on such business or to enter any part of such premises.

(2) No person shall spit in or upon such premises except in such receptacles or places as are provided for such purpose.

Bye-law 27. (1) The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used as a hair dressing saloon or a barber's shop or a hamamkhana shall, in addition to the conditions 1 to 22 referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely: —

(i) No Manager shall use any premises as a hair dressing saloon or a Barber's shop or a Hamamkhana unless —

(a) it is constructed of masonry, or such other durable material as may be approved by the Licensing Authority, and

(b) every part thereof is constructed of non-inflammable material;

(ii) The Manager —

(a) shall cause every part of the flooring in such premises to be paved or otherwise made impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority and such flooring shall at all times be kept in good order and repair;

(b) shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with licensed premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(c) shall provide suitable covered receptacles in suitable places in such licensed premises for the deposit of all refuse matter and shall cause such receptacles to be emptied at least once in every twenty-four hours;

(d) shall cause the floor to be swept at least three times a day (a) before commencement of the work, (b) at noon, and (c) at the close of each day's work;

(e) shall provide in such licensed premises a sufficient supply of water.

(iii) All tables shall have smooth and even surface and shall be washed and cleaned daily and kept free from accumulations of hair.

(iv) No leper and no person suffering from an open sore or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall carry on the business of a barber or be employed in or to assist in the carrying on of such business.

(v) Every barber or operator in the employ shall wash his hands thoroughly with soap and water before and after serving each customer; the hands of the barber or operator shall, after the customer is served, in addition to being washed with soap and water be dipped for not less than two minutes in such disinfectants as may be approved by the Chief Officer.

(vi) Razors and other instruments used for a customer shall be rendered safe immediately after such use by being thoroughly cleaned and dipped for one minute or such longer time as may from time to time be fixed by the Chief Officer, in boiling water or disinfected in a disinfectant approved by him.

(vii) Every shaving mug and brush shall be thoroughly rinsed in hot water after each occasion they are used.

(viii) At the end of every day, every brush, towel and comb used in the premises shall be sterilized by being immersed in boiling water or disinfected in such disinfectant as may be approved by the Chief Officer.

(ix) Alum or any other similar material used to stop the flow of blood shall be applied in powdered or liquid form only.

(x) No person shall spit in such premises except in such receptacles or places as are provided for the purpose.

(xi) No leper and no person suffering from any visible skin disease, open sore or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted or be served in such premises.

(xii) Every person employed, as a barber in a hair dressing saloon or in a hamamkhana shall obtain a medical certificate every year from the Health Officer to the effect that he is free from

disease or infection of any kind and is fit for employment in such business. Such certificate shall be granted free of charge by the *Health Officer*.

(2) Conditions 23 to 27 both inclusive of Form 'D' shall not apply to premises used for the above purpose.

Bye-law 28. The Manager or holder of a licence granted in respect of premises as a Dhobi Ghat shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The Manager—

(i) shall store soiled and washed clothes in separate rooms or places in such premises;

(ii) shall not permit soiled clothing to be washed in any source of water supply but shall be drawn from it and applied to the clothing;

(iii) shall provide a sufficient and good supply of water in such premises;

(iv) shall cause every drain or means of drainage in or upon the premises or in connection with it to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(v) shall cause an impervious flooring to be provided in every building washing platform, or stand in such premises;

(vi) shall not knowingly take soiled cloths from a house where there is a dangerous disease nor shall the owner or any occupier of such house knowingly give clothes to him to be washed until after the said cloths have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer;

(vii) shall not permit any leper or any one suffering from any open sore or any loathsome, contagious or infectious disease to carry on the business or employ such person in such business in such premises;

(viii) shall cease from carrying on his profession on the occurrence of any dangerous disease in his premises and he shall not serve his profession till after the premises have been declared by the Municipal Health Officer to be free from infection;

(ix) shall report to the Chief Officer all cases of dangerous diseases coming to his notice.

(2) On the occurrence of any dangerous disease in his premises the Manager shall retain all clothes in his possession till the written permission of the Chief Officer has been obtained, to return them to their owners.

Bye-law 29. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for manufacturing flour or condiments shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12 observe the following conditions, namely:—

The Manager—

(i) shall not use any premises unless it is constructed of masonry and unless every part thereof is constructed of non-inflammable materials;

(ii) shall cause all materials which have been received on such premises and which are not required for immediate use in his trade to be kept in such manner and in such situation as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom;

(iii) shall cause the flooring of such premises to be paved or otherwise made impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer and such flooring shall be kept at all times in good order and repair;

(iv) shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(v) shall provide suitable non-absorbent air-tight covered receptacles in such premises for the deposit of all refuse matter and he shall cause receptacles to be emptied into the dust bin as often as may be necessary and at least twice in every 24 hours;

(vi) shall keep at all times all trays and other utensils used in the business in a clean and sanitary condition and in good order and repair;

(vii) shall keep in bags all flour and other articles which are not required for immediate use and shall place them not on the ground but on benches, tables or other raised platforms made of impervious material;

(viii) shall provide every person employed in such premises with a clean apron;

(ix) shall pack or keep all flour, condiments and other articles prepared in such premises in such a manner as to completely protect them from dust and flies;

(x) shall cease temporarily to carry on such business on the occurrence of any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease in his house or in the house of any person employed in or assisting in such business and he shall not sell any article made or kept or resume his business without the written permission of the Chief Officer.

(xi) shall not admit any dog or cattle into any such premises;

(xii) shall provide suitable guards and fences for shafts, pulleys and both to avoid accidents;

(xiii) shall keep, in the case of a flour mill where grains are ground on payment of charges, a standard weighing scale and standard weights, shall weigh the grains before and the flour after grinding and return the flour to the customer in full quantity after allowing, by way of loss or wastage in grinding, such quantity as may have been prescribed in the enactment on the subject for the time being in force.

(2) No person shall spit in or upon such premises except in such receptacles or places as are provided for the purpose.

(3) No leper and no person suffering from an open sore or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall carry on the business mentioned above, and no manager shall employ a leper or any person suffering as aforesaid to assist him in carrying on such business.

(4) The engine of the flour mill shall be fitted with an efficient silencer to pass exhaust thereof.

Bye-law 30. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for boiling paddy shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

The Manager—

(i) shall provide a sufficient supply of water in such premises and shall cause such premises

to be thoroughly cleansed at least once in every twenty-four hours or more often if necessary and shall prevent any accumulation of filth or refuse therein;

(ii) shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause, the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(iii) shall provide suitable receptacles in suitable places for soaking paddy. He shall cause the flooring of every such place to be paved or otherwise made impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer. Such flooring shall be kept at all times in good order and repairs;

(iv) shall provide for drying paddy a platform or other suitable place paved with tiles, slabs or cement and no person shall dry paddy except on such platform or other place provided for the purpose;

(v) shall not use or permit to be used for soaking paddy water from any source which is prohibited by the Chief Officer;

(vi) shall not soak or permit the soaking of paddy in water previously used for the same purpose nor shall he allow such waste to be retained in any vessel in the premises. He shall cause such water to be disposed of in such manner as Chief Officer may direct;

(vii) shall provide suitable non-absorbent receptacles for the deposit of all refuse matter in the premises and cause it to be disposed of not less than twice in every twenty four hours in such manner as the Chief Officer may direct. Unless so permitted in writing by the Chief Officer such refuse shall not be deposited in any public street or dust bin

(viii) shall cease temporarily to carry on such business on the occurrence of leprosy or of any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease in his or in the house of any person employed in, or assisting in, such business and he shall not sell any paddy or rice kept or made in such premises or resume his business without the written permission of the Chief Officer;

(ix) shall keep all rice or paddy kept or exposed for sale in such covered receptacles or places as may be approved by the Chief Officer.

(2) No leper and no person suffering from an open sore or any loathsome, infectious or contagious diseases shall carry on such business and no manager shall employ a leper or any person suffering as aforesaid to assist him in carrying on such business.

(3) No person shall spit in or upon such premises except in such receptacles or places as are provided for the purpose.

Bye-law 31. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used as a rice-mill shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

The Manager—

(i) shall cause all refuse or other matter which may have fallen or have been deposited upon any part of such premises to be collected and kept in suitable air-tight non-absorbent covered recepta-

cles to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer. He shall cause all such refuse to be removed from such premises at least twice in every twenty-four hours and shall be disposed of in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Officer;

(ii) shall cause all materials which have been received on the said premises and which are not required for immediate use in his trade to be kept in such a manner and in such a situation as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom;

(iii) shall provide suitable means of drainage upon or in connection with such premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action;

(iv) shall cause the flooring of such premises to be paved or otherwise made impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer and such flooring shall be kept at all times in good order and repair;

(v) shall not use any premises as a rice mill unless it is constructed of masonry and unless every part thereof is constructed of non-inflammable materials;

(vi) shall at all times adopt and cause to be maintained in good order and efficient action upon such premises all such means and appliances as the Chief Officer may from time to time require for the purpose of preventing injury to any person employed therein or for preventing, abating or minimizing any nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood or to the public or for combating any outbreak of fire;

(vii) shall not keep permanently or temporarily, any dog, cattle or other animal in or on any part of such premises;

(viii) shall adopt such practical measures as are necessary to prevent any nuisance caused by the noise from such rice-mill. He shall not cause such rice-mill to be worked between 10 p.m. and 5-30 a.m.;

(ix) shall not allow husk to be accumulated on the premises for a period longer than two weeks after the completion of each milling process.

(2) No leper and no person suffering from an open sore or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall carry on the business mentioned above and no manager shall employ a leper or any person suffering from any aforesaid disease to assist him in carrying on such business or allow a leper or any such person to enter, or loiter in or on any part of such premises.

Bye-law 32. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for parching grains shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in bye-law 12, observe the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The distance between the highest point of the fire place and the nearest point of the ceiling of the licensed premises shall be at least 10 feet.

(2) The roof, walls, doors, windows and floors of the licensed premises shall throughout the surface nearest the fire place be of iron, brick tiles, plaster or other non-inflammable material and not of wood.

(3) The Manager—

(i) shall keep an open space not less than 6 metres all round such furnace;

(ii) shall provide in every place to be used for the parching grains, suitable smoke out-lets and shall adopt all such practicable means as may be approved by the Chief Officer for the prevention of all nuisance by the smoke from any chimney or other place connected with such premises;

(iii) shall provide and use a metal bin or metal lined wooden box for the keeping of any coal, coke or charcoal required for the parching grains. Such bin or box shall be located in a place approved by the Chief Officer;

(iv) shall cause the flooring of every part of such premises to be paved or otherwise made impervious to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer and such flooring shall be kept at all times in good order and repairs;

(v) shall not do or permit to be done in such premises any negligent act calculated to cause fire or otherwise endanger public safety;

(vi) shall not employ any person who is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease to assist him in carrying on such business;

(vii) shall keep the licensed premises always in good repairs and in clean and sanitary condition.

Bye-law 33. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for keeping timber, or firewood for sale or for purposes other than domestic use shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in clause (iii) of bye-law 11, observe the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The Manager—

(i) shall cause or suffer any timber or firewood to be stacked or piled upon the said premises against a building;

(ii) shall not cause or suffer any timber or firewood to be stacked on such premises to a height greater than 9.14 metres if in an open space; or if in a building or confined space to a height greater than four-fifth of the actual height of the building subject to a maximum of 6.1 metres;

(iii) shall not cause or suffer any firewood to be stacked on such premises within a distance which is less than the actual height of the stack from any shed and he shall not cause or suffer any timber to be, stacked on such premises within a distance of 6.1 metres from any street passage or road;

(iv) shall not permit the covering of any wood stack with cadjan thatch or other inflammable material.

(2) No place used for the purpose of keeping any timber shall be situated within the radius of 15.24 metres of any human habitation.

(3) Every Manager shall cause such premises to be properly enclosed and provided with suitable gates to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer.

Bye-law 34. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for keeping hay, grass or fodder for sale or for purpose other than domestic use shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in clause (iii) of bye-law 11, observe the following conditions, namely:—

The Manager—

(i) shall cover the hay, grass (dry) or fodder with corrugated iron sheets or other non-inflam-

mable roofing, unless the business is conducted in an open space;

(ii) shall not cause or suffer any hay, straw, fodder to be stacked or heaped in such premises to a greater height than 9.14 metres. He shall leave a clear space or passage of not less than 1.63 metres in width round each stack or heap;

(iii) shall provide a water pipe on the spot within 15.24 metres of the stack and in addition a water tank, within 15.24 metres of the stack, capable of holding 272.76 litres of water and always filled with water for immediate use in case of emergency;

(iv) shall not stack or keep any material within 22.86 metres of any premises;

(v) shall cause such premises to be properly enclosed and provided with suitable gates to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer;

(vi) shall provide a clear passage at least 1.52 metres broad all round each stack.

Bye-law 35. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for keeping kerosene oil (non-dangerous petroleum) for sale or for purposes other than domestic use shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in clause (iii) of bye-law 11, observe the following conditions, namely:—

(2) Every premises used for the purpose of such trade shall be constructed of masonry or of such other durable materials as may be approved by the Chief Officer and no part thereof shall be constructed of inflammable materials.

(2) The Manager—

(i) shall at all times keep such premises thoroughly clean to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer;

(ii) shall not do or permit to be done in such premises any negligent act calculated to cause fire or otherwise endanger public safety;

(iii) shall not at any time keep in such premises any larger quantity of such articles than is prescribed in the licence;

(iv) shall keep an open space not less than 3.05 metres all round such premises except in the cases of premises not observing safety distance, where in he may keep at any time—

(a) non-dangerous petroleum (Kerosene oil and similar products) having its flashing point below 150°F in quantities not exceeding 25,000 litres provided none of it is contained in a receptacle exceeding 1,000 litres in capacity;

(b) non-dangerous petroleum (diesel oil and similar products) having its flashing point below 150°F in quantities not exceeding 50,000 litres provided none of it is contained in a receptacle tank exceeding 4,500 litres in capacity;

(v) shall cause all Kerosene oil on the premises to be covered up and not exposed in open tins or vessels;

(vi) shall not keep or permit to be kept tins, drums or vessels outside premises or on the public road or street whether they are filled with Kerosene oil or not.

(3) Any vessel containing Kerosene oil, if found to leak, shall be immediately emptied and substituted by other good vessel.

Bye-law 36. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for keeping hides and skins for sale or for purposes other than domestic use shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in clause (iii) of bye-law 11, observe the following conditions: —

(1) The Manager —

(i) shall cover or cause to be covered all hides spread out for drying between sunset and sunrise with grass or straw or such other materials as may prevent the emission of stench therefrom;

(ii) shall not store tanned hides except in a shed open on at least one side and surrounded by an air-tight wall at least 1.83 metres high and at least 3.05 metres away from the open sides of the shed, with no building intervening.

(2) Nothing in this bye-law shall be deemed to apply to the keeping of hides or skins which have been properly and completely tanned and dressed.

Bye-law 37. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for keeping bones for sale or for purposes other than domestic use shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in clause (iii) of bye-law 11, observe the following conditions, namely: —

The Manager shall so dispose of bones as to make it impossible for them to become wet through rain or other cause.

Bye-law 38. The Manager or the holder of a licence granted in respect of premises used for keeping celluloid or celluloid goods or cinematograph films shall, in addition to the conditions referred to in clause (ii) of bye-law 11, observe the following conditions, namely: —

The Manager shall comply with the following requirements: —

(a) No portion of the licensed premises shall be used or permitted to be used for dwelling purposes.

(b) Celluloid or celluloid goods and cinematograph films shall not be kept in godowns or shops the upper floors of which are used for dwelling purposes except with the special permission of the Chief Officer endorsed on the licence.

(c) All celluloid or celluloid goods and cinematograph films kept under the licence shall be kept in securely closed fire proof receptacles which shall not be used for any other purpose.

(d) The fittings of celluloid or celluloid goods store, cinematograph films store shall so far as practicable be of non-inflammable or fire-proof material and there shall be no fire place in such store or room.

(e) No fire or flame or substance liable to ignite celluloid or celluloid goods and cinematograph films, and no electric or other appliance likely to produce an exposed spark shall be allowed in any celluloid or celluloid goods store or cinematograph films store except under such conditions as may be imposed by the Chief Officer.

(f) No waste celluloid or celluloid goods and cinematograph films shall be allowed to accumulate on the floor but shall be collected at frequent intervals and placed in a strong metal receptacle with hinged lid.

(g) Adequate means for extinguishing fire having regard to the quantity of celluloid or celluloid goods and cinematograph films kept on the premises at any time shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Chief Officer.

(h) The premises shall where possible be provided with only electric lights.

Bye-law 39. Every person who does or omits to do any act in contravention of any provisions of these bye-laws, shall, if no other penalty is provided for the offence in the Act, on conviction be punished as provided in section 284 of the Act.

Bye-law 40. The Bye-laws in force immediately before the commencement of these bye-laws shall stand repealed except as respect things done or omitted to be done under the bye-laws in force before their repeal.

SCHEDULE A

[Bye-law 1(1)(a)]

(Articles which shall not be kept in or upon any premises without a licence)

Name of the Article 1	Annual Fee 2
1 Dynamite	
2 Blasting Powder	
3 Fulminate of mercury	
4 Gun-cotton or gun powder	
5 Nitro-glycerin	
6 Phosphorus	

SCHEDULE B

[Bye-law 1(1)(b)]

Name of the Article 1	Annual Fee 2
1 Bamboos	500 kg.
2 Bidi leaves	50 kg.
3 Camphor	2 kg.
4 Celluloid	} 25 kg.
5 Celluloid goods	
6 Cinematograph film	1 kg.
7 Copra	50 kg.
8 Cotton refuse and waste	50 kg.
9 Cotton seed	200 kg.
10 Dry leaves (Patra-vali etc.)	25 kg.
11 Fish (dried)	500 kg.
12 Gun-Powder	500 kg.
13 Matches for lighting	1 Gross boxes
14 Mythylated spirit and denatured spirit	5 litres
15 Paints	50 kg.
16 Petroleum as defined in the Petroleum Act, 1934	25 litres
17 Oil (other sorts)	25 litres
18 Oil seeds other than cotton seeds	500 kg.
19 Oil paper (waste) including newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc.	50 kg.
20 Rags	500 kg.
21 Sulphur	2 kg.
22 Tar, pitch, dammar or bitumen	5 kg.
23 Turpentine	5 litres
24 Varnish	10 litres
25 Wool (raw)	50 kg.

SCHEDULE C

[Bye-law 1(1)(c)]

(Articles which shall not be kept without a licence in or upon any premises for sale or for purposes other than domestic use)

Name of the Article 1	Annual Fee 2
1 Bones	
2 Coconut fibre	
3 Charcoal	
4 Coal	
5 Coke	
6 Fat	
7 Firewood	
8 Fireworks	
9 Grass (Dry)	
10 Gunny bags	
11 Hair	
12 Hay and fodder	
13 Hemp	
14 Hessian Cloth (Gunny bag cloth)	
15 Hides (dried)	
16 Hides (raw)	
17 Hoofs	
18 Horns	
19 Khokas or wooden boxes or barrels (manufacturing and storing)	
20 Skins	
21 Timber	

SCHEDULE D

[Bye-law 1(1)(d)]

(Purposes for which any premises shall not be used without a licence)

Name of the Article 1	Annual Fee 2
1 For boiling or storing offal, blood, bones or rags	
2 For salting, curing or storing fish	
3 For tanning	
4 For the manufacture of leather or leather goods	
5 For dyeing	
6 For melting tallow or sulphur	
7 For washing or drying wool or hair	
8 For manufacturing or preparing, by any process whatever, bricks, pottery or lime, tiles	
9 For soap making	
10 For oil-boiling or oil extracting	
11 As a manufactory of sago	
12 As a distillery	
13 As a manufactory of snuff	
14 For manufacturing fire-works	
15 As a hair dressing saloon or a barber's shop or hamamkhana	
16 For manufacturing lac or shellack	
17 For manufacturing tiles	
18 For preparing camphor	
19 For manufacturing fat	
20 For preparing catgut	
21 For making candles	
22 For making glue	
23 For manufacturing gun powder or gun cotton	
24 For preparing matches	
25 For manufacturing salt petre	
26 For manufacturing chlorate mixture	
27 For manufacturing fulminate of mercury	
28 For manufacturing nitro-glycerine	
29 For manufacturing nitro-compound	
30 For manufacturing nitro mixture	
31 For manufacturing gas	
32 For manufacturing cotton seed	
33 For manufacturing cotton refuse	
34 For manufacturing horns	

35 For manufacturing hoofs
36 For manufacturing pitch
37 For manufacturing tar
38 For manufacturing turpentine
39 For manufacturing hemp
40 For manufacturing flax
41 For manufacturing cocoanut fibre
42 For manufacturing jute
43 For manufacturing resin
44 For manufacturing spirits
45 For manufacturing dyes
46 For gilding or electro plating
47 For power-loom
48 For making bidies
49 As Dhobi Ghat
50 For manufacturing flour or condiments
51 For boiling paddy
52 As rice mill
53 For Parching grains

... MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

FORM A

[Bye-law 1 (2) (1)]

Licence is hereby granted to ... for keeping in or upon the premises ... in ward No. ... the* ... on payment of a fee of Rupees ... per annum subject to the conditions of the Bye-laws made under sections 265 and 266 of the Act in so far as they are applicable to the said article and the conditions printed on the reverse. The bye-laws in question are available for sale in the Municipal Office.

The licence shall remain in force for the financial year ending on the 31st March 197...

Chief Officer,

Date ...

... Municipal Council

*Here enter the name of the article mentioned in Schedule VIII of the Act for which application for licence is made.

If the licence is to be renewed the application for such renewal shall be made before the end of February of the year in which it is due to expire.

Licence renewed from ... to ... on payment of a fee of Rs. ...

Chief Officer,

Date ...

... Municipal Council

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

(1) The licence fee is non-refundable.

(2) This licence does not absolve the licensee from the obligations arising out of any other provisions of the law for the time being in force.

(3) The licensee shall not exceed the limits of the quantities, if any, mentioned in the licence.

(4) The licensed premises for the purposes of this licence shall mean the number of rooms, godowns, sheds, structures, or open spaces, etc., if any, forming part of the premises in occupation of the licensee.

(5) The licensee shall exhibit this licence and the written notice, if any, requiring him to take measures specified therein for the prevention of nuisance or danger from the trade, occupation or article in a conspicuous part of the licensed premises and shall produce the same for inspection whenever demanded by the Chief Officer or an Officer duly authorised by him.

(6) Any licence granted under this Act may at any time be suspended or revoked by the competent authority, if such authority is satisfied that it has been secured by the holder through representation or fraud or if any of its restrictions or conditions are infringed or evaded by the persons to whom the same has been granted, or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of this Act or

of any rule or bye-law pertaining to any matter to which such licence relates.

(7) When any such licence is suspended or revoked or when the period for which the same was granted has expired, the person to whom the same was granted shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be without a licence until the order for suspending or revoking the licence is cancelled or until the licence is renewed, as the case may be.

(8) The Chief Officer shall have the right to enter and inspect any premises used for keeping the article mentioned in the licence to inspect any goods, vessels or implements or other articles used for such purpose.

(9) The licensee shall, at all times, adopt and cause to be maintained in working order all fire fighting equipments and take all fire precautionary measures.

(10) The licensee shall not absent himself from the licensed premises for more than 14 days consecutively unless he has nominated in the licence some other person to carry on the trade in his absence.

(11) The licensee shall not use or allow or permit to be used any portion of the licensed premises for the purpose of human habitation or cooking and no fire or naked flare shall be lighted or allowed to be lighted therein other than what is authorised.

(12) The licensed premises shall not be used for the purposes, or for keeping any articles, other than those specified in the licence.

(13) The licensee shall not —

(i) (a) keep or allow to be kept any article required in connection with the article for keeping which the premises have been licensed; or

(b) carry on or allow to be carried on any manufacture, or operation or trade process in respect of which the premises have been licensed,

in any place outside the licensed premises or on a public street;

(ii) carry on or cause or permit to be carried on any process of manufacture of the same in any room or enclosure in which any of the articles is stored.

(14) A notice or intimation purporting to suspend or to revoke this licence signed by any competent authority of the Council and sent to the licensee through the post or by hand delivery or affixed on the licensed premises shall be effective from the date specified in this notice or intimation and in the absence of such period, from the date of its issue.

(15) All exits of the licensed premises shall be kept clear of obstructions at all times.

(16) The licensee shall not smoke or permit to smoke or do or permit to be done in the said licensed premises any act which may cause fire or otherwise endanger public safety.

(17) Any structural alterations and/or additions of the licensed premises shall not be carried out without the prior consent of the licensing authority.

(18) The licensee shall maintain and keep on hand on the licensed premises a stock-register of the articles relating to which the premises have been licensed in the following form and keep it up-to-date and produce the same for the verification and inspection of a duly authorised officer of the Council as and when required :—

Date	Name of the article licensed	Opening balance in terms of quantity	Sales and receipts during the day in terms of quantity	Closing balance in terms of quantity
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(19) No part of the licensed premises shall be used for storing or keeping any unserviceable articles.

(20) The licence is not transferable either as regards the person to whom or the premises for which it is granted without the written permission of the competent officer.

(21) Should the licensee decide to vacate or give upon possession of the said premises during the period of this

licence, he shall forthwith inform the Chief Officer that he is about to do so or has done so.

(22) Every person to whom a licence is granted by the Chief Officer under bye-law 1 shall —

(a) keep such licence in or upon the premises, if any, to which it relates;

(b) put up a board outside such premises on a conspicuous part, indicating thereon the nature of the article kept or the trade, process or operation carried on, in or upon the premises, the municipal licence number, if any, in respect thereof and the name and local address of the owner or occupier or person in charge of the premises.

(23) The licensed premises shall be liable to be closed for the reasons specified and in the manner laid down in section 324 of the Act.

(24) The licensee shall provide so many and such closed receptacles properly labelled and arranged as may be necessary to contain the entire stock of the article in respect of which the licence has been granted.

(25) The licensee shall provide a water connection within at least 6.1 metres of the licensed premises in which the article is kept.

... MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Form B

[Bye-law 1(2)(11)]

Licence is hereby granted to ... for keeping in or upon the premises ... in Ward No. ... the below mentioned articles in column I of the Table, exceeding at any one time the quantities specified opposite thereto.

Name of the Article	Quantity
1	2
*	*

on payment of a fee of Rupee/s ... per annum subject to the conditions of the Bye-laws made under sections 265 and 266 of the Act in so far as they are applicable to the said article and the conditions printed on the reverse. The bye-laws in question are available for sale in the Municipal Office.

The licence shall remain in force for the financial year ending on the 31st March 19 ...

Chief Officer,

Date ...

... Municipal Council.

*Here enter the name of the article mentioned in Part I of Schedule IX of the Act, for which application for licence is made and the quantities given in the schedule against that article.

If the licence is to be renewed the application for such renewal shall be made before the end of February of the year in which it is due to expire.

Licence renewed from ... to ... on payment of a fee of Rs. ...

Chief Officer,

Date ...

... Municipal Council.

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

(1) The licence fee is non-refundable.

(2) This licence does not absolve the licensee from the obligations arising out of any other provisions of the law for the time being in force.

(3) The licensee shall not exceed the limits of the quantities, if any, mentioned in the licence.

(4) The licensed premises for the purposes of this licence will mean the number of rooms, godowns, sheds, structures, or open space, if any, forming part of the premises in occupation of the licensee.

(5) The licensee shall exhibit this licence and the written notice, if any, requiring him to take measures specified therein for the prevention of nuisance or danger from the trade, occupation or article in a conspicuous part of licensed

premises and shall produce the same for inspection whenever demanded by the Chief Officer or an Officer duly authorised by him.

(6) Any licence granted under these Bye-laws may at any time be suspended or revoked by the competent authority, if such authority is satisfied that it has been secured by the holder through misrepresentation or fraud or if any of its restrictions or conditions are infringed or evaded by the person to whom the same has been granted, or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of the Act or these Bye-laws.

(7) When any such licence is suspended or revoked or when the period for which the same was granted has expired, the person to whom the same was granted shall, for all purposes of these Bye-laws, be deemed to be without a licence until the order for suspending or revoking the licence is cancelled or until the licence is renewed, as the case may be.

(8) The Chief Officer shall have the right to enter and inspect any premises used for keeping the articles mentioned in the licence and to inspect any goods, vessels or implements or other articles used for such purpose.

(9) The licensee shall, at all times, adopt and cause to be maintained in working order all fire fighting equipments and take all fire precautionary measures.

(10) The licensee shall not absent himself from the licensed premises for more than 14 days consecutively unless he has nominated in the licence some other person to carry on the trade in his absence.

(11) The licensee shall not use or allow or permit to be used any portion of the licensed premises for the purpose of human habitation or cooking and no fire or naked flame shall be lighted or allowed to be lighted therein other than what is authorised.

(12) The licensed premises shall not be used for the purposes or for keeping any articles other than those specified in the licence.

(13) The licensee shall not —

(i) (a) keep or allow to be kept any article required in connection with the article for keeping which the premises have been licensed; or

(b) carry on or allow to be carried on any manufacture, or operation or trade process in respect of which the premises have been licensed,

in any place outside the licensed premises or on a public street;

(ii) carry on or caused or permit to be carried on any process of manufacture of the same in any room or enclosure in which any of the articles is stored.

(14) A notice or intimation purporting to suspend or to revoke this licence signed by any competent authority of the Council and sent to the licensee through the post or by hand delivery or affixed on the licensed premises shall be effective from the date specified in the notice or intimation and in the absence of such period, from the date of its issue.

(15) All exits of the licensed premises shall be kept clear of obstructions at all times.

(16) The licensee shall not smoke or permit to smoke or do or permit to be done in the said licensed premises any act which may calculate to cause fire or otherwise endanger public safety.

(17) Any structural alterations and/or additions of on the licensed premises shall not be carried out without the prior consent of the licensing authority.

(18) The licensee shall maintain and keep on hand on the licensed premises a stock-register of the articles relating to which the premises have been licensed in the following form and keep it up-to-date and produce the same for the verification and inspection of a duly authorised officer of the Council as and when required:

Date	Name of the article licensed	Opening balance in terms of quantity	Sales and receipts during the day in terms of quantity	Closing balance in terms of quantity

(19) No part of the licensed premises shall be used for storing or keeping any unserviceable articles.

(20) The licence is not transferable either as regards the person to whom or the premises for which it is granted without the written permission of the competent officer.

(21) Should the licensee decide to vacate or give up possession of the said premises during the period of this licence, he shall forthwith inform the Chief Officer that he is about to do so or has done so.

(22) Every person to whom a licence is granted by the Chief Officer shall —

(a) keep such licence in or upon the premises, if any, to which it relates;

(b) put up a board outside such premises on a conspicuous part, indicating thereon the nature of the article kept or the trade, process or operation carried on, in or upon the premises, the municipal licence number, if any, in respect thereof and the name and local address of the owner or occupier or person in charge of the premises.

(23) The licensed premises shall be liable to be closed for the reasons specified and in the manner laid down in section 324 of the Act.

*(24) The licensee shall provide so many and such closed receptacles properly labelled and arranged as may be necessary to contain the entire stock of the article in respect of which the licence has been granted.

*(25) The licensee shall provide a water connection within at least 6.1 metres of the licensed premises in which the article is kept.

*Conditions (24) and (25) shall not apply in the case of the keeping of celluloid and celluloid goods, but the special conditions specified in bye-law 38 shall apply and should be included in the licence granted in respect thereof.

... MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

FORM C

[Bye-law 1(2)(iii)]

Licence is hereby granted to ... for keeping or allowing to be kept in or upon the premises ... in ward No. ... for sale or for purposes other than domestic use * ... on payment of a fee of Rupee/s ... per annum subject to the conditions of the Bye-laws made under sections 265 and 266 of the Act in so far as they are applicable to the said article, and the conditions printed on the reverse. The bye-laws in question are available for sale in the Municipal Office.

The licence shall remain in force for the financial year ending on the 31st March 19 ...

Chief Officer,

Date ...

... Municipal Council.

* Here enter the name of the article mentioned in Part II of Schedule IX of the Act for which application for licence is made.

If the licence is to be renewed the application for such renewal shall be made before the end of February of the year in which it is due to expire.

Licence renewed from ... to ... on payment of a fee of Rs. ...

Chief Officer,

Date ...

... Municipal Council.

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

(1) The licence fee is non-refundable.

(2) This licence does not absolve the licensee from the obligations arising out of any other provisions of the law for the time being in force.

(3) The licensee shall not exceed the limits of the quantities, if any, mentioned in the licence granted.

(4) The licensed premises for the purposes of this licence shall mean the number of rooms, godowns, sheds, structures, or open space, if any, forming part of the premises in occupation of the licensee.

(5) The licensee shall exhibit this licence and the written notice, if any, requiring him to take measures specified therein for the prevention of nuisance or danger from the trade, occupation or article in a conspicuous part of the licensed premises and shall produce the same for inspection whenever demanded by the Chief Officer or an Officer duly authorised by him.

(6) Any licence granted under this Act may at any time be suspended or revoked by the competent authority, if such authority is satisfied that it has been secured by the holder through misrepresentation or fraud or if any of its restrictions or conditions are infringed or evaded by the person to whom the same has been granted, or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or bye-law pertaining to any matter to which such licence relates.

(7) When any such licence is suspended or revoked or when the period for which the same was granted has expired, the person to whom the same was granted shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be without a licence until the order for suspending or revoking the licence is cancelled or until the licence or written permission is renewed, as the case may be.

(8) The Chief Officer shall have the right to enter and inspect any premises used for keeping the article mentioned in the licence and to inspect any goods, vessels or implements or other articles used for such purpose.

(9) The licensee shall, at all times, adopt and cause to be maintained in working order all fire fighting equipments and take all fire precautionary measures.

(10) The licensee shall not absent himself from the licensed premises for more than 14 days consecutively unless he has nominated in the licence for some other person to carry on the trade in his absence.

(11) The licensee shall not use or allow or permit to be used any portion of the licensed premises for the purpose of human habitation or cooking and no fire or naked flame shall be lighted or allowed to be lighted therein other than what is authorised.

(12) The licensed premises shall not be used for the purposes, or for keeping any article, other than that specified in the licence.

(13) A notice or intimation purporting to suspend or to revoke this licence signed by any competent authority of the Council and sent to the licensee through the post or by hand delivery or affixed on the licensed premises shall be effective from the date specified in the notice or intimation and in the absence of such period, from the date of its issue.

(14) All exits of the licensed premises shall be kept clear of obstructions at all times.

(15) The licensee shall not smoke or permit to smoke or do or permit to be done in the said licensed premises any act which may calculate to cause fire or otherwise endanger public safety.

(16) Any structural alterations and/or additions of the licensed premises shall not be carried out without the prior consent of the licensing authority.

(17) The licensee shall maintain and keep on hand on the licensed premises a stock-register of the articles relating to which the premises have been licensed in the following form and keep it up-to-date and produce the same for the verification and inspection of a duly authorised officer of the Council as and when required:—

Date	Name of the article licensed	Opening balance in terms of quantity	Sales and receipts during the day in terms of quantity	Closing balance in terms of quantity
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(18) No part of the licensed premises shall be used for storing or keeping any unservicable articles.

(19) The licence is not transferable either as regards the person to whom or the premises for which it is granted without the written permission of the competent officer.

(20) Should the licensee decide to vacate or give up possession of the said premises during the period of this licence, he shall forthwith inform the Chief Officer that he is about to do so or has done so.

(21) Every person to whom a licence is granted by the Chief Officer shall—

(a) keep such licence in or upon the premises, if any, to which it relates;

(b) put up a board outside such premises on a conspicuous part, indicating thereon the nature of the article kept or the trade, process or operation carried on, in or upon the premises, the municipal licence number, if any, in respect thereof and the name and local address of the owner or occupier or person in charge of the premises.

(22) The licensed premises shall be liable to be closed for the reason specified and in the manner laid down in section 324 of the Act.

* (23) The Manager shall stock the licensed article on open space or on space which is covered with corrugated sheet roofing or masonry terrace.

* (24) The Manager shall get the space enclosed by 1.83 metres high wall or strong wire or cactus fencing so as to prevent passers-by entering into it.

* (25) The Manager shall provide a water-pipe on the spot within 15.24 metres of the stack.

* (26) The Manager shall provide a clear passage at least 1.52 metres broad all round each stack. No such article shall be stacked or kept with 1.52 metres of any building.

* Conditions 23 to 26 both inclusive shall not apply to the keeping of firewood, timber, hay, fodder, grass (dry), hides or skins to which the conditions of bye-laws (33) to (37), as the case may be, shall apply. These relevant conditions should be reproduced.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Form D

[Bye-law 1(2)(iv)]

Licence is hereby granted to ... for the use of the premises ... in ward No. ... for the purpose of* ... on payment of a fee of Rupee/s ... per annum subject to the conditions of the Bye-laws made under sections 265 and 266 of the Act in so far as they are applicable to the said article and the conditions printed on the reverse. The bye-laws in question are available for sale in the Municipal Office.

The licence shall remain in force for the financial year ending on the 31st March 19...

Chief Officer,

Date ...

... Municipal Council

* Here specify the purpose mentioned in Schedule VII of the Act for which an application for licence is made.

If the licence is to be renewed the application for such renewal shall be made before the end of February of the year in which it is due to expire.

Licence renewed from ... to ... on payment of a fee of Rs. ...

Chief Officer,

Date ...

... Municipal Council.

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

(1) The licence fee is non-refundable.

(2) This licence does not absolve the licensee from the obligations arising out of any other provisions of the law for the time being in force.

(3) The licensed premises for the purposes of this licence will mean the number of rooms, godowns, sheds, structures, or open space, if any, forming part of the premises in occupation of the licensee.

(4) The licensee shall exhibit this licence and the written notice, if any, requiring him to take measures specified therein for the prevention of nuisance or danger from the trade, occupation or article in a conspicuous part of the

licensed premises and shall produce the same for inspection whenever demanded by the Chief Officer or an Officer duly authorised by him.

(5) Any licence granted under these bye-laws may at any time be suspended or revoked by the competent authority, if such authority is satisfied that it has been secured by the holder through misrepresentation or fraud or if any of its restrictions or conditions are infringed or evaded by the person to whom the same has been granted, or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of the Act or of any rule or Bye-law pertaining to any matter to which such licence relates.

(6) When any such licence is suspended or revoked or when the period for which the same was granted has expired, the person to whom the same was granted shall, for all purposes of these Bye-laws, be deemed to be without a licence until the order for suspending or revoking the licence is cancelled or until the licence is renewed, as the case may be.

(7) The Chief Officer shall have the right to enter and inspect any premises used for the purposes specified in the licence and to inspect any goods, vessels or implements or other articles used for such purpose.

(8) The licensee shall, at all times, adopt and cause to be maintained in working order all fire fighting equipments and take all fire precautionary measures and shall also take such measures as may be specified in the written notice issued by the Chief Officer under sub-section (2) of section 265 of the Act.

(9) The licensee shall not absent himself from the licensed premises for more than 14 days consecutively unless he has nominated in the licence for some other person to carry on the trade in his absence.

(10) The licensee shall not use or allow or permit to be used any portion of the licensed premises for the purpose of human habitation or cooking and no fire or naked flame shall be lighted or allowed to be lighted therein other than what is authorised.

(11) The licensed premises shall not be used for the purposes, or for keeping any articles, other than that specified in the licence.

(1) The licensee shall not—

(i) (a) keep or allow to be kept any article required in connection with the article for keeping which the premises have been licensed; or

(b) carry on or allow to be carried on any manufacture or operation or trade process in respect of which the premises have been licensed,

in any place outside the licensed premises or on a public street;

(ii) carry on or cause or permit to be carried on any process of manufacture of the same in any room or enclosure in which any of the articles is stored.

(13) A notice or intimation purporting to suspend or to revoke this licence signed by any competent authority of the Council and sent to the licensee through the post or by hand delivery or affixed on the licensed premises shall be effective from the date specified in the notice or intimation and in the absence of such period, from the date of its issue.

(14) All exits of the licensed premises shall be kept clear of obstructions at all times.

(15) The licensee shall provide and maintain in good repairs and use a metallic sanitary dust bin or bins of approved pattern with a close fitting lid for each and shall arrange to deposit therein waste and sweepings from the licensed premises, the licensee shall arrange to remove and deposit the trade refuse viz., the contents of the sanitary bin or bins at least once a day at the dumping grounds appointed by the Chief Officer for the removal and deposit of trade refuse. In the alternative the licensee shall avail of the transport facilities provided by the Council for the removal and deposit of trade refuse at the appointed dumping grounds on payment of fixed charges.

(16) The licensee shall put proper label on the packing or container of every licensable article to indicate its name, contents and hazardous nature.

(17) Any structural alterations and/or additions of on the licensed premises shall not be carried out without the prior consent of the licensing authority.

(18) No part of the licensed premises shall be used for storing or keeping any unserviceable articles.

(19) The licence is not transferable either as regards the person to whom or the premises for which it is granted without the written permission of the competent officer.

(20) Should the licensee decide to vacate or give up possession of the said premises during the period of this licence, he shall forthwith inform the Chief Officer that he is about to do so or has done so.

(21) Every person to whom a licence is granted by the Chief Officer shall—

(a) keep such licence in or upon the premises, if any, to which it relates;

(b) put up a board outside such premises on a conspicuous part, indicating thereon the nature of the article kept or the trade process or operation carried on, in or upon the premises, the municipal licence number, if any, in respect thereof and the name and local address of the owner or occupier or person in charge of the premises;

(c) put proper label on the packing or container of every licensable article to indicate its name, contents and hazardous nature.

(22) The licensed premises shall be liable to be closed for the reasons specified and in the manner laid down in section 324 of the Act.

(23) (1) No person engaged in any manufacture or operation or trade process specified in this licence shall—

(a) wilfully cause or suffer to be brought or to flow into any lake, tank, reservoir, cistern, well, duct or other place for water belonging to the Council or into any drain or pipe communicating therewith, any washing or other substance produced in the course of any such trade process or manufacture or operation as aforesaid;

(b) wilfully do any act connected with any such trade process or manufacture or operation as aforesaid, whereby the water in any such lake, tank, reservoir, cistern, well, duct or other place for water is fouled or corrupted.

(2) The Chief Officer may, after giving not less than twenty-four hours previous notice in writing to the owner or to the person who has the management or control of any works, pipes or conduits connected with any such manufacture or trade process or operation as aforesaid, lay open and examine the said works, pipes or conduits;

and, if upon such examination, it appears that para. (1) above has been contravened by reason of anything contained in or proceeding from the said works, pipes or conduits, the expenses of such laying open and examination, and of any measure which the Chief Officer shall, in his discretion, require to be adopted for the discontinuance of the cause of such contravention, shall be paid by the owner of the said works, pipes or conduits, or by the person who has the management or control thereof, or through whose neglect or fault the said para. has been contravened;

but if it appears that there has been no contravention of the said para, the said expenses and compensation for any damage occasioned by the said laying open and examination shall be paid by the Chief Officer.

(24) The Manager shall not use any matter as fuel which either before or after ignition emits any stench or fume injurious to health.

(25) The Manager shall provide suitable means of ventilation and lighting upon or in connection with licensed premises and shall cause the same to be maintained at all times in good and efficient action.

(26) The Manager shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and ceiling of licensed premises to be hot lime washed at least twice in every year in the months of April and October or more often if so required by the Chief Officer.

(27) The Manager shall provide a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water in the premises and shall cause such premises to be thoroughly cleansed as often as may

be necessary at least once in every twenty four hours and shall prevent any accumulation of filth or refuse therein.

Note: — Where the licence to be granted is in respect of the purpose mentioned in any of the bye-laws 14 to 32 both inclusive the conditions of the relevant bye-law shall apply to that purpose. The conditions of the relevant bye-law should be added in the form of licence to be granted therefor.

By order and in the name of the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

P. S. Bhatnagar, Director of Municipal Administration.

Panaji, 5th August, 1971.

Labour and Information Department

ORDER

LC/1/71

The following Notification from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, is hereby republished for the information of all concerned.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

F. A. Figueiredo, Under Secretary (Labour).

Panaji, 30th September, 1971.

Notification

New Delhi, the 1st September, 1971

G. S. R. — The following draft of rules further to amend the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to

be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions received from any person with respect to the said draft on or before the 15th October, 1971, will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. These rules may be called the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1971.

2. In the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, in sub-rule (2) of rule 1, the *proviso shall be omitted*.

Sd/-

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN
Under Secretary.

(No. S.65012/2/71-LR.I)

Notification

LC/1/ID(Pus)/71/128

Whereas the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest that the industry engaged in the production, supply and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products should be declared as Public Utility Service for the purposes of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (No. 14 of 1947).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause (VI) of Clause (n) of Section 2 of the said Act, the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby declares the industry engaged in the supply and distribution of petroleum products to be public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months with effect from 1st October, 1971.

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

F. A. Figueiredo, Under Secretary (Labour).

Panaji, 28th September, 1971.